

Maharashtra State Board
Class X Social Science
(History & Political Science) - Paper I
Board Paper – 2018

Time: 2 hrs

Max. Marks: 40

Note:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- Question Nos. **1 to 5** are based on **History** and **Q. Nos. 6 to 9** are based on **Political Science**.
- Draw neat diagrams and sketches wherever necessary.

1. (A) Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets: [3]

- (i) The International Court of the U.N.O. is at _____ city of Holland.
(New York, Ankara, Hague)
- (ii) Under the leadership of _____ the Dharasana satyagraha took place.
(Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Madam Cama)
- (iii) According to the _____ treaty, England won the Hong Kong Island.
(Peking, Nanking, Kanagawa)

(B) Match the correct pairs from Group 'A' and Group 'B':

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

[3]

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| (1) Mungopark | (a) Producer of Indian Super Computer |
| (2) Dr. Vijay Bhatkar | (b) American President – 14 points declaration |
| (3) Woodrow Wilson | (c) Courageous European traveller |
| | (d) Communist manifesto |

2. (A) Answer each of the following questions in 25 to 30 words (any two): [4]

- (i) Explain the term 'aggressive nationalism'.
- (ii) Which ideology was introduced to the Indians with the contact of Europeans?
- (iii) What is Economic Imperialism?

3. Give reasons for the following statements in 25 to 30 words each (any two) [4]

- (i) The democratic governments in Europe started to collapse after the First World War.
- (ii) Decolonization started late in the African Continent.
- (iii) China remained undivided.

- 4. Answer the following questions in 40 to 50 words each (any two):** [6]
- (i) Write any three destructive effects of Imperialism.
 - (ii) Explain the term 'Bloody Sunday'.
 - (iii) What are the disadvantages of 'Globalisation'?
- 5. Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words each (any two)** [8]
- (i) State the significance of the Russian Revolution.
 - (ii) Describe the effects of the Second World War based on the following points :
 - (1) Loss of life and property
 - (2) The financial effect
 - (3) The decline of Imperialism
 - (4) The formation of U.N.O.
 - (iii) Explain the causes of Cold War.
- 6. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from those given the brackets :** [3]
- (i) India has _____ form of Democracy.
(direct, indirect, presidential, mixed)
 - (ii) In the case of language _____ is a homogeneous country.
(India, Switzerland, China, Sri Lanka)
 - (iii) _____ is the core of democracy.
(People, Representatives, Prime Minister, Peoples' participation)
- 7. Answer following questions in one sentence each (any three):** [3]
- (i) What is recall?
 - (ii) What is a state level or regional political party?
 - (iii) What is federal system of government?
 - (iv) What is regional inequality?
 - (v) State the difference between ruling party and the opposition party.
- 8. State whether the following statement are True or False with reasons (any two)** [4]
- (i) To propose a law is the responsibility of the legislature in India.
 - (ii) People who share common political opinion form a political party.
 - (iii) Higher the initiative, weaker the democracy will be.
- 9. Answer the following questions in 25 to 30 words (any one)** [2]
- (i) Explain the dual nature of the questions before democracy.
 - (ii) What measures are taken to ensure that people of different religions will live peacefully?

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Answer 1

(A)

- i. The International Court of the UNO is at Hague city of Holland.
- ii. Under the leadership of Sarojini Naidu, the Dharasana satyagraha took place.
- iii. According to the Nanking Treaty, England won the Hong Kong Island.

(B)

Column A

- (1) Mungopark
- (2) Dr. Vijay Bhatkal
- (3) Woodrow Wilson

Column B

- (c) Courageous European traveller
- (a) Producer of Indian Super Computer
- (b) American President - 14 points declaration

Answer 2

- i. Aggressive nationalism means to love one's country to such an extent that it results in the hatred of other countries. The European nations in the 19th century wanted to increase the power and prestige of their countries by colonising other countries.
- ii. After contact with the Europeans, Indians became familiar with the ideals of liberalism. The second ideology which was introduced by the Europeans was democracy.
- iii. Economic imperialism means the economic domination of one nation by another. The objective of economic imperialism was to earn maximum profits by exploiting the resources of underdeveloped countries through political and economic domination.

Answer 3

- i. Democratic governments in Europe started to collapse after the First World War because
 - The financial depression gave rise to the feeling of dissatisfaction among the people.
 - The defeated nations in the First World War were discontented with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations too proved ineffective in maintaining peace.
- ii. The process of decolonisation started late in Africa because the continent was extremely rich in natural resources. The African society was divided into various castes and sub-castes, and hence, the African national movement was weak.

Another reason why colonisation started late in Africa was due to the fact that western education reached Africa at a much later stage.

- iii. America introduced the 'Open Door Policy' in 1899 with regard to China. It aimed at politically dividing China among the European powers and to have equal rights to trade in the country. This Policy was accepted by all European nations except Russia. Thus, China remained undivided.

Answer 4

- i. Three destructive effects of imperialism:
 - **Slave trade:** Imperialist nations ill treated the people of their colonies and began to buy people from Africa and Asia, turned them into slaves and forced them to work on American and European plantation farms.
 - **Economic exploitation:** The main reason for establishing colonies was to acquire mineral wealth. Imperialist nations destroyed the manufacturing industries in the colonies and transformed them into agricultural economies to obtain a supply of raw materials at cheaper rates. This led to the drain of the wealth of the colonies.
 - **Suppression of underdeveloped nations:** Imperialist nations suppressed the people and economies of the colonial countries to dominate them. They denied the right to liberty, equality and justice to the natives.
- ii. 'Bloody Sunday' took place in Russia. The drought of 1905 left people without any means of earning their livelihood and food. This created an anti-Czar climate in Russia. The workers and common people of Russia united themselves under Father Gapon. They led a protest march to the Winter Palace. The soldiers of the Tsar attacked the protest march killing many people. This event came to be known as 'Bloody Sunday'.
- iii. **Disadvantages of globalisation:**
 - Globalisation often benefits a select few; the common populace faces inflation because of it.
 - The three processes of globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation tend to cause unemployment.
 - Abolition of import tax has resulted in a drastic decrease in the income of national economies.
 - It has been found that under the guise of globalisation, multinational corporations often exploit the natural resources of the poor countries of the Global South.
 - Uncontrolled and unequal competition of the globalised market causes major problems for local businesses.

Answer 5

- (i) **Significance of the Russian Revolution:**
 - Because of the Russian revolution, the working class acquired a great importance.

- The Russian Revolution inspired the people to bring about social development through economic planning.
- The concept of 'welfare state' originated and was accepted by the people.
- The Russian Revolution brought about important fundamental changes in the political, social, economic, cultural and scientific fields in Russia.

(ii) **Effects of the Second World War:**

Loss of life and property: Thousands of people were killed and millions were injured during the Second World War. The war expenditure of all nations was about 1517 billion dollars. The War destroyed buildings, hospitals, agriculture, industries and dams causing irreparable loss to the economy.

Financial effect: The economies of most of the countries suffered due to the great loss of life and wealth. Inflation, shortage of goods and black marketeering created chaos. There was a huge scarcity of essential goods, coal, medicines and fuel.

Decline of imperialism: After the Second World War, both defeated and victorious nations began to lose their overseas empires. England and France lost their colonies, and many nations in Asia and Africa became independent.

Formation of UNO: The United Nations Organization was formed on 24 October 1945 after the end of the Second World War. The UNO was established to maintain international peace and security and avoid any wars in the future.

(iii) **Causes of the Cold War:**

- **Communism in Russia:** Communism spread in Russia after the Russian Revolution of 1917. Karl Marx was a famous thinker who propounded the theory of communism. Russia wanted to spread communism in other countries. This was opposed by America and other western nations.
- **Difference in ideologies of America and Russia:** America followed capitalism. Along with other western countries, it wanted to stop the spread of communism. This intensified the conflict between Russia and America.
- **Poisonous canvassing of media:** Both countries began to spread their ideologies through newspapers, radio and television. They even criticised each other. Churchill said at a speech at Fulton, "We have to fight a war against wild Russia." This fuelled jealousies.
- **Arms race:** To restrict the spread of communism in Europe, America formed the military alliances NATO, SEATO and CENTO. Russia and its allies also formed themselves into a group. They began to equip themselves with modern weapons, thus beginning the arms race.

Answer 6

- (i) India has indirect form of Democracy.
- (ii) In the case of language, China is a homogeneous country.
- (iii) Peoples' participation is the core of democracy.

Answer 7

- (i) If a representative is not efficiently discharging his/her responsibilities, then he/she can be called back with the written request of specific number of voters. This is known as recall which means to call back the representative.
- (ii) State or regional political parties are those which are influential in a state or in a particular region. For example, the Trinamool Congress Party is a state or a regional party of West Bengal.
- (iii) The type of government in which the powers are equally divided between the central and the state governments is known as the federal system of power. Example: USA
- (iv) When some regions in the country are more developed than other regions, it is known as regional inequality.
- (v) The ruling party frames laws and implements them, while the opposition party criticises the unjust policies or laws that are implemented by the government.

Answer 8

- (i) The statement is **True**. India has an indirect form of democracy in which laws are framed by the Parliament.
- (ii) The statement is **True**. Only like-minded people who have similar opinions and views can come together to form a political party.
- (iii) This statement is **False**. Higher the initiative, stronger will be a democracy.

Answer 9

- (i) Dual nature of the question of democracy:
 - In a democracy, issues have to be resolved only democratically. All problems should be resolved on the basis of law, personal liberty and tolerance. Otherwise, democracy may fail.
 - Public interests should be protected. Only making laws is not enough. Laws should also be implemented in a way that it ensures public well being and tackles inequalities prevalent in society.
- (ii) Measures taken to ensure that the people of different religions live peacefully:
 - Freedom of religion should be guaranteed to all. People must be free to follow and practise their religion.
 - The government should treat people of all religions equally.
 - Minority religious groups should be protected and special care should be taken to ensure their development.